

**IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT & TRADEMARK OFFICE**

**PATENT APPLICATION**

**of**

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**and**

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**for**

**SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR REDUCING TIME BETWEEN PITCHES  
IN A SPRING-ACTUATED PITCHING MACHINE**

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**TITLE: SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR REDUCING TIME BETWEEN PITCHES IN A  
SPRING-ACTUATED PITCHING MACHINE**

**1. Field of the Invention**

5           The present invention relates generally to a system and method for reducing the amount of time between pitches in a spring-actuated pitching machine and, more particularly, to such a quick pitch system and method that can be used when converting a spring-actuated pitching machine such as the Iron Mike machines marketed by Master Pitching Machine, Inc. to a video pitching machine. This quick pitch system and method constitutes an improvement over U.S.  
10   Patent No. 6,637,418 which issued on October 28, 2003 to Michael S. Suba and which is commonly owned with the present application.

**2. Description of the Prior Art**

          Pitching machines and ball-throwing machines are well-known in the art and generally  
15   fall into four categories: (1) machines that employ a spring-actuated arm mechanism to propel the ball; (2) machines that employ at least one rotating wheel or a pair of rotating, coasting wheels to propel the ball; (3) machines that rely on pneumatic pressure to propel the ball; and (4) machines that employ converging and diverging rotatable discs to propel the ball.

          Perhaps the most common spring-actuated machine is the Iron Mike pitching machine  
20   marketed by Master Pitching Machine, Inc. of Kansas City, MO. The Iron Mike machine comes in both a baseball and a softball version. In a commercial environment, this spring-actuated pitching machine is typically installed in an individual batting cage, frequently with a ball

retrieval system. It is mounted at one end of the cage with the hitter at the opposite end. The advantage that a spring-actuated pitching machine has over conventional wheeled machines is that the movement of the spring-actuated arm gives the hitter some warning that a ball is about to be delivered and assists him or her with timing the pitch.

5           On the training side, the use of such machines is frequently a problem for serious players since the success of most players at higher levels (and faster pitching speeds) is an ability to properly time a pitch. Obviously, timing a spring-actuated arm is vastly different from timing the windup and release of an actual pitcher in game-like conditions. This timing difference is one reason why some coaches actually discourage their hitters from working in batting cages during  
10   the season.

          The incorporation of a video display in combination with such conventional wheeled pitching machines has been known for quite some time. See, for example, U.S. Patent No. 5,195,744 which issued on March 23, 1993 to Neil S. Kapp et al. for Baseball Batting Practice Apparatus with Control Means where a ball is introduced into a conventional pitching machine  
15   by a gravity drop which is timed in synchronization with a video display. The synchronization means of such device relies upon an audio signal generated by the video without any regard to the status of the ball in the queued position. Furthermore, the ball queuing system of this device relies on gravity and is imprecise and subject to failure.

          ProBatter Sports, LLC of Milford, CT has, since 1999, marketed its "Professional" line of  
20   video pitching simulators which employ substantially more complex video control systems in conjunction with a multi-pitch pitching machine. The ProBatter systems are described in greater

detail in U.S. Patent Nos. 6,182,649 which issued on February 6, 2001 in the name of Gregory J. Battersby et al. for a Ball-Throwing Machine; 6,186,133 which issued on February 13, 2001 in the name of Gregory J. Battersby et al. for Quick pitch system and method for Establishing Pitch Parameters in a Ball-Throwing Machine; and 6,186,134 which issued on February 13, 2001 in the name of Gregory J. Battersby et al. for Pitching System with Video Display Means, the disclosures of which are all incorporated herein by reference thereto.

Chin Music, LLC of Seattle, WA has also developed a computerized pitching machine which is marketed by Fastball Development Inc. for a product called "Abner." This technology is described more fully in U.S. Patent No. 6,082,350 which issued on July 4, 2000 for Accurate, Multi-Axis, Computer Controlled Object Projection Machine.

Master Pitching Machine has marketed a product called the LED Pitcher which is an LED display system of a simulated pitcher which they mount in advance of their pitching machine. The machine utilizes two cams on the machine, the first to turn on the LED Pitcher and the second to count pitches and mark the stop position. The LED screen is mounted adjacent to the release point of the Iron Mike machine so that the ball comes off the side of the screen. As such, portions of the arm of the LED pitcher are lost as the arm gets closer to the release point. In addition, the LED image is vastly different from a video image in that motion is in stepped phases as opposed to the fluid motion of a video image. Finally, as a result of the LED makeup, it is impossible to change pitcher images as is the case with a video image where interchangeable video images can be used interchangeably.

More recently, ProBatter Sports introduced its ProBatter II line which included a video conversion system and method for the Iron Mike pitching machines. This system and method is described in U.S. Patent No. 6,637,418 which issued on October 28, 2003 to Michael S. Suba and which is commonly owned with the present application. While this problem has been widely  
5 accepted on a commercial basis, one of the complaints that the manufacturer heard from initial customers was that the actual time between pitches was longer than a commercial operator would like. This “delay” was because the video clip of the original ProBatter II system was not started until the pitching machine arm was fully stopped. As such, it could only deliver a pitch every 10 seconds or so. Since many commercial operators prefer less time between pitches to increase the  
10 total number of pitches that can be thrown during any particular time period, the objective of the present invention is to reduce the amount of time between pitches in such a configuration.

None of these systems specifically address the creation of a quick pitch system and method for an existing spring-actuated pitching machine to add a video display component with reduced time between pitches.

## **SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION**

Against the foregoing background, it is a primary object of the present invention to provide a system and method for converting a conventional, spring-actuated, pitching machine into a video pitching machine with the ability to reduce the amount of time between pitches.

5 It is another object of the present invention to provide such a quick pitch system and method which can be used for both baseball and softball spring-actuated pitching machine.

It is yet another object of the present invention to provide such a quick pitch system and method that employs at least two switches to control the start of the video display.

To the accomplishments of the foregoing objects and advantages, the present invention,  
10 in brief summary, comprises a system and method for converting a spring-actuated pitching machine of the Iron Mike type to a video pitching machine, i.e., a pitching machine that includes a video projection screen on which the video image of an actual pitcher is displayed in synchronization with the release of a ball from the pitching machine. The quick pitch system and method include a projection screen; a projector; a motor unit including a clutch brake including  
15 two switches; a relay unit; and a control unit. The projection screen, which is adapted to be positioned between the pitching machine and a batter, includes an aperture through which a ball may be delivered to the batter by the conventional spring-actuated pitching machine. The video projector must be able to project the video image of an actual pitcher onto the projection screen. The motor unit with the clutch brake is adapted to hold a ball in a queued position within the  
20 spring-actuated pitching machine and, upon release, propel the ball toward the batter in synchronization with the video image. One of the switches is intended to pre-start the video when

the arm reaches a particular point before coming to a full stop. A control unit is provided for storing the video image and displaying the video image onto the screen as well as for causing the motor unit with the clutch brake to hold the ball in a queued position and, upon release, propel the ball toward the batter in full synchronization with the video image displayed on the screen.

## **BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS**

The foregoing and still other objects and advantages of the present invention will be more apparent from the detailed explanation of the preferred embodiments of the invention in connection with the accompanying drawings, wherein:

5           FIG. 1 is a perspective illustration of the quick pitch system and method of the present invention mounted in conjunction with a spring-actuated pitching machine;

FIG. 2 is an enlarged, break-away view of a portion of the quick pitch system and method of the present invention as mounted on the spring-actuated pitching machine;

10           FIG. 2A is an exploded perspective view of a portion of the spring-actuated pitching machine on which an additional cam and two switches are provided;

FIG. 3 is a side view of the spring-actuated pitching machine of Fig. 1 including the quick pitch system and method of the present invention;

FIG. 4 is a rear view of the spring-actuated pitching machine of FIG. 1 including the quick pitch system and method of the present invention;

15           FIG. 5 is a side view of the pitching machine of FIG. 1 including the quick pitch system and method of the present invention in a rest position;

FIG. 6 is a side view of the pitching machine of FIG. 1 including the quick pitch system and method of the present invention in a cocked or queued position; and

20           FIG. 7 is a side view of the pitching machine of FIG. 1 including the quick pitch system and method of the present invention in a firing position.

## **DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS**

The present invention comprises a conversion system that can be used in conjunction with a conventional spring-actuated pitching machine, preferably the Iron Mike pitching machine marketed by Master Pitching Machine, Inc. of Kansas City, MO, to convert such conventional spring-actuated pitching machine into a video pitching machine, i.e., a pitching machine that includes a video component having a projection screen mounted between the pitching machine and a batter on which a video of an actual pitcher is displayed in synchronization with the actual release of a pitch by the pitching machine. It represents an improvement over earlier developed conversion systems in that it substantially reduces the amount of time between pitches. It will be appreciated that the conversion, quick pitch system of the present invention can be used in conjunction with virtually any spring-actuated pitching machine.

FIG. 1 illustrates, in general terms, the conversion quick pitch system of the present invention, referred to generally by reference numeral 10, is mounted in conjunction with a conventional spring-actuated commercial baseball pitching machine referred to generally by reference numeral 12. Pitching machine 12 is preferably an Iron Mike machine manufactured by Master Pitching Machine, Inc. of Kansas City, MO and includes a rotating arm 13, ball delivery mechanism 14 for delivering a ball 15 to the rotating arm 13 to be thrown toward a batter (not shown) and a first cam 16 and cam switch (not shown) on the arm extensions 17 and 18 on the opposite side of the pitching machine (see FIGS. 2, 2A and 3) for controlling the number of rotations of the rotating arm 13.

The system and method 10 includes a projection screen 100, video projector 110, a clutch

motor unit 120; a control unit 130, and a relay unit 140.

The projection screen 100 includes a hole or aperture 102 in the screen in alignment with the pitching machine 12 to permit a ball thrown by the pitching machine 12 to travel through the screen toward a batter. The projection screen 100 includes a fabric screen mounted on a steel projector frame (not shown) to provide the requisite support for the fabric screen. The actual  
5 projection screen 100 is fabricated from a white fabric capable of absorbing the impact of a baseball thrown or hit into the screen and are typically mounted on the projector frame using a shock absorbing connector such as, for example, bungee cords, to reduce the rebound effect should a batted ball hit the screen.

10 The video projector 110 can be virtually any video projector but is, preferably, an LCD projector of the type manufactured and marketed by such projection companies as Mitsubishi, Hitachi, Proxima and others. The video projector 110 is adapted to project a video image of an actual pitcher onto the projection screen, the showing of which is fully timed and synchronized with the release of a ball by the pitching machine 10 through the aperture 102 in the screen 100.

15 As shown in greater detail in FIG. 2, clutch motor unit 120 includes a motor 121, preferably a 1/3 horsepower, c-faced, foot mounted, Baldor AC motor which is mounted on the top of the frame of the pitching machine 12. A brake clutch 122, preferably a Warner brake clutch, is mounted to the front of the motor 121. The output shaft 123 of the brake clutch is a timing pulley 124. An original drive shaft 125 on the pitching machine 12 includes a second  
20 timing pulley 126 and a timing belt 127 that connect the two pulleys 124 and 126.

As shown in greater detail in FIG. 2A, the conversion quick pitch system and method of

the present invention includes a first cam switch 127A and a second cam switch 127B, both preferably Omron limit switches, which are mounted on mounting bracket 128 and which are connected to studs 129 welded to arm extensions 17, 18. A second cam 134 is mounted onto the main arm shaft 20 of the pitching machine 12 which extends through an aperture in the arm extensions 17, 18. Both cam switches 127A and 127B are connected to the relay box by connector 152.

In operation, the first cam switch 127A is intended to be triggered as the arm extensions 17, 18 rotate about shaft 20 but prior to the rotating arm 13 on the opposite side of the machine 12 reaching a queued position when the second cam 134 engages the second cam switch 127B which will control release of the ball 15. The function of this first cam switch 127A is to send a signal to the control unit 130 and initiate the display of the video image through the projector 110 for display on the projection screen 100. In such a manner, the video image is initiated prior to the arm 13 reaching the queued position where it is held by the second cam 134 which, upon receipt of a signal from the control unit 130 through second cam switch 127B, causes the arm to continue rotation and release the ball.

Relay unit 140 includes a relay control box 142 which is mounted on the back of the frame of the pitching machine 12 which includes first and second relays 143, 144, respectively (See FIG. 4) and a clutch brake control module 145. First and second relays 143, 144, respectively, are connected to the motor 121 and the clutch brake 122 of the clutch motor unit 120 by connectors 145 and 146, respectively, which permit them to turn on and off the clutch brake 122. The relays 143 and 144 are preferably Dayton 120v, 12 amp double pull, double

throw relays. The first relay 143 turns on the brake clutch 122 so as to engage and actuate the brake clutch 122 while the second relay 144 serves to override the first relay 143. When it is necessary for the pitching machine 12 to throw a ball 15, the first relay 143 turns the brake clutch 122 back on.

5           Relay unit 140 is further connected to the control unit 130 by a plurality of connectors 150, 151, 152 and 153.

          The control unit 130 is a standard Windows based personal computer which includes at least two parallel ports, a microprocessor and operating software capable of multitasking, a hard drive preferably having at least 10 Gigabytes of storage space, a video card and a control card. It  
10       includes an interface box that connects to one of the parallel ports on the personal computer and has inputs for the motors for the pitching machine 12 and coin inputs and outputs for the coin operating unit (not shown). The control unit 130 is in communication with the relay unit 140 and the video projector 110.

          In operation, a user drops a coin into the coin operating unit (not show) which turns on  
15       the spring-actuated pitching machine. As shown in FIGS. 5-7, the arm 13 of the pitching 12 moves from its at rest position (FIG. 5) to a cocked or queued position (FIG. 6) where it picks up a ball 15. Prior to reaching the queued position, the second cam 134 passes by and triggers the first cam switch 127A which causes the video image to begin being displayed on the screen. The arm 13 stops at this queued position as a result of the actuation of the second cam switch 127B  
20       which sends a signal to the control unit 130 to cause both the arm to stop. The length of the video is a known. At a predetermined time, the second relay 144 is fired which overrides the

first relay 143 which causes the drive motor on the pitching machine (not shown) to re-engage and release the arm 13 and fire the ball toward the batter through the screen as shown in FIG. 7.

Elapsed time is defined by the formula:

$$\text{Time} = \text{Frame Rate (frames/sec)} \times \text{Number of Elapsed Frames}$$

- 5 Due to the spring action of the arm, the arm continues its rotation and the ball is released. By carefully controlling the elapsed time as counted by Windows Media Player, the ball is propelled in synchronization with the video.

The control unit 130 is able to display a variety of different images onto the projection screen 100 by sending such images to the projector 110. Such images may include, for example,  
10 images of different pitchers, advertising messages, and the like.

Having thus described the invention with particular reference to the preferred forms thereof, it will be obvious that various changes and modifications can be made therein without departing from the spirit and scope of the present invention as defined by the appended claims.